Detonator Technology for Special Environments



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43rd Fuze Conference 1999, Tampa FL

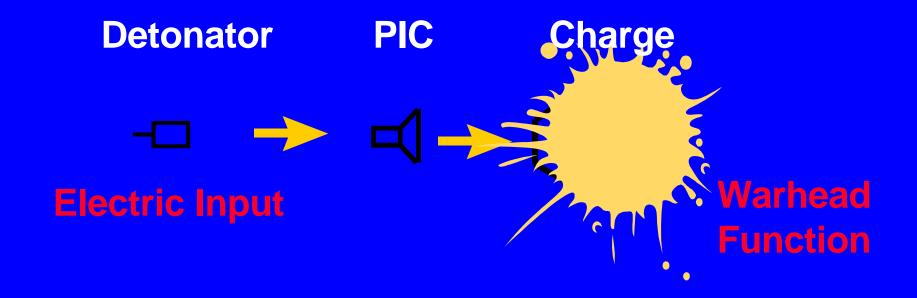
Overview

- The detonator as the interface between electrical and pyrotechnic energy
- Standard requirements for a detonator
- Bridge-Wire Detonators, the proven technology
- Special requirements for detonators
- Thin-Film detonator technology as an alternative
- Bridge Wire vs. Thin film
- Key Components
- Reference projects with special requirements
- Future designs



The detonator as the interface between the electric and the pyrotechnic energy

Ignition Train





Standard requirements for a detonator

- Correct functioning
- Small in size
- Ability to affect the environment for a safe handling
- Fast response, short delay time
- No restrictions after environmental testing
- Long life
- Low price



Bridge-Wire Detonators, the proven technology

- General advantages
 - > Standard technology for more than 40 years
 - > Many different types, sizes and applications
 - > Low cost when produced in high numbers





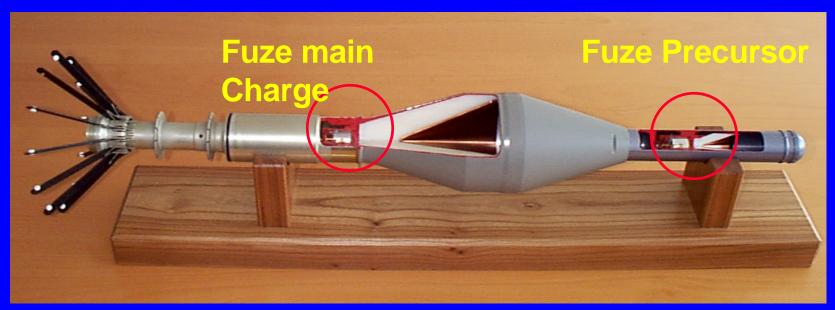
Bridge-Wire Detonators, the proven technology

- General disadvantages
 - > Critical welding process to manufacture the wire-bridge
 - > Limited in withstanding high acceleration and spin-rates
 - > Limited in a minimal firing energy



Special requirements for detonators

- Very low firing energies (<100µJ)
- Ability to withstand accelerations up to 100'000 g
- Ability to withstand spin-rates up to 120'000 rpm
- Very small in size



Example: Swiss Panzerfaust, Tandem Warhead



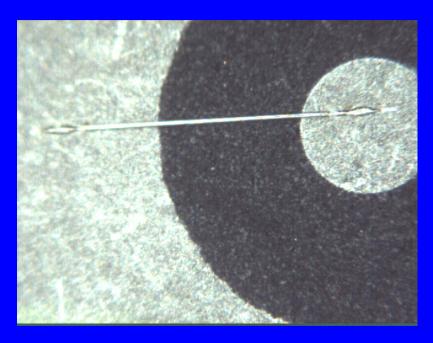
Thin film technology as an alternative to meet special requirements

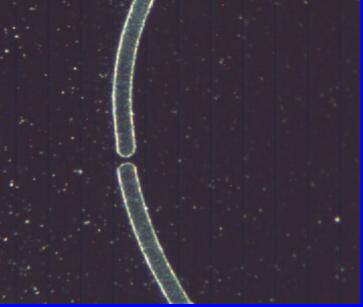
- Typical Firing energy of 40µJ
- Low bridge mass gives ability to withstand up to 100'000 g
- Symmetric bridge design gives ability to withstand more than 100'000 rpm
- The design passes the environmental tests according to MIL- STD 331 & 810



Bridge-wire vs. Thin-film

- The thin film has no welding process
- Thin film better withstands rough handling
- Thin film requires more manufacturing steps
- Thin film is less sensitive i.e. no broken bridges







Key-Components: Detonator Pole-Piece

Glass to metal sealing

Polishing process Vapor deposition

Laser cut resistance



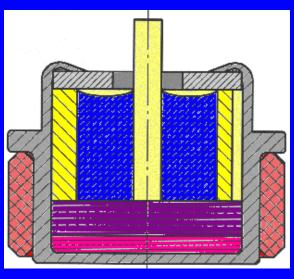
Key-Components: Silverazide vs. Leadazide

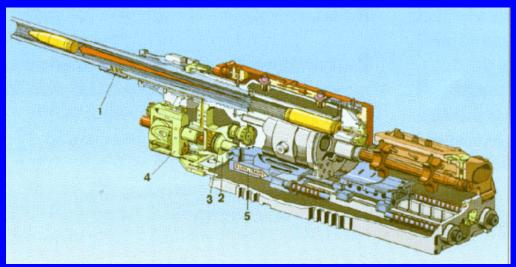
- AgN3 and PbN3 are about equal in friction sensitivity
- The electrostatic sensitivity of AgN3 is about 10 times less than that of PbN3
- With AgN3 is no danger for a chemical forming into Copperazide
- The relative energy output of AgN3 is higher than of PbN3
- AgN3 has very good chemical stability
- Handling of AgN3 is more sensitive than PbN3 during manufacturing

Reference Projects with thin film technology

Detonator for Mauser-Aircraft Gun (Tornado)

- Detonator withstands extremly high g loads
- Detonator withstands 105'000 rpm
- More than 400'000 pcs have been manufactured successfully

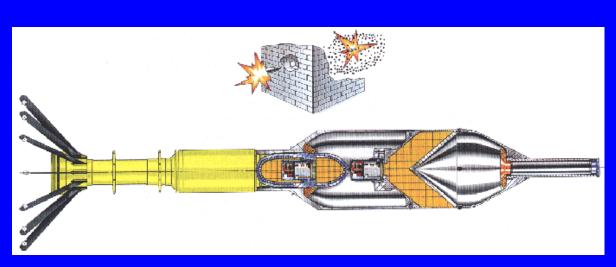




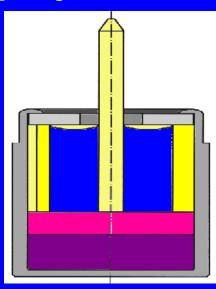
Reference Projects with thin film technology

Detonator DM1461 used in the German Bunkerfaust

- The Detonator in the follow through grenade withstands >50'000g
- More than 300'000 detonators of this type are manufactured for different projects



Bunkerfaust Dynamit Nobel / Diehl

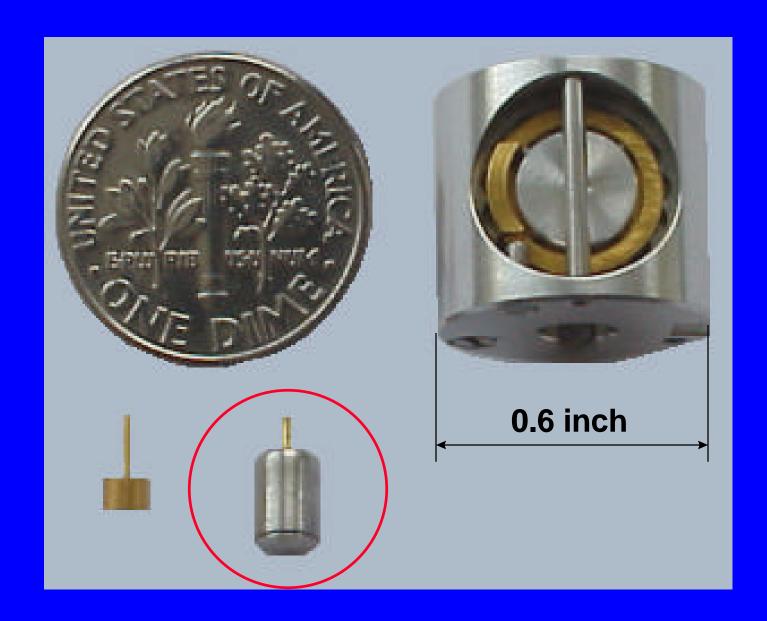


DM1461

Future Designs for Thin film detonators

- Use in Ammunition with high acceleration up to 100'000g
- Use in Ammunition with high spin rates up to 120'000 rpm
- Thin film technology can be used in miniaturized Fuze systems for small warheads and future Airbag igniter designs.







Summary

- Thin film technology is a high quality alternative to the standard Bridge wire-technology
- For special requirements like high acceleration or high spin rates the ballistic and energy advantages of the thin film are much more than those of a bridge wire detonator
- The thin film technology is a well proven method in use for more than 15 years.

